

lateral pair on each side are very broad and dilated on the inner side, forming an entire expanded disk; all the diverging lobes at the front inner and at the hinder inner margins are obliterated and covered with the callous outer surface. In the same manner the anterior outer process is reduced to a short, broad, blunt, simple process; and the hinder outer one is also reduced to a short thick process, bluntly divided into two lobes at the end.

The hinder pair of anal callosities are very large and triangular, nearly as broad as long. The pair are united to each other by a straight central suture, so as to form a broad triangular callosity, the anal and the hinder lateral bones being united by two sinuosities, being the remains of the usual lobes on the marginal plates in the young animal.

The most remarkable peculiarity, because there is no indication of it in the younger specimens, is that it possesses a moderate-sized triangular callosity, with a curved hinder side on the middle of the odd anterior sternal bone, showing an alliance in this respect to the *Emydina*, or Mud-Tortoises with valves over their feet, which generally have an odd anterior callosity; but I had never before seen it in a tortoise with exposed hind feet and legs.

#### *Bryozoa of Florida.*

F. A. Smitt has published the first part of the descriptions and figures of the Floridan Bryozoa, collected by Count L. F. de Pourtales, in the 'Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps Akademiens Handlingar,' vol. x.

This paper, like many others published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, is entirely written in the English language, and is illustrated with five very large plates, showing the various changes of form that the species undergo.—J. E. GRAY.

#### *The late* ROBERT M'ANDREW, Esq., F.R.S.

We much regret having to announce the death on the 22nd inst. of Mr. Robert M'Andrew, F.R.S., at his residence, Isleworth House, in the 72nd year of his age. His researches by dredging in the North Atlantic from Hammerfest to the Canary Isles, as well as in the Mediterranean and Gulf of Suez, produced most important additions to our knowledge of the geographical distribution of the marine invertebrate fauna. He was an excellent conchologist, having derived his taste for that branch of natural history about thirty years ago from the lamented Edward Forbes. Mr. M'Andrew was at that time engaged in commerce, but latterly devoted his ample means and time to the pursuit of science. We believe he has left his extensive collection of shells to the University Museum at Cambridge. His contributions to this Journal were extremely valuable.—J. G. J.